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Community Relations Plan

for

Houston Scrap

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February, 1999

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FEBRUARY 1999

Houston Scrap State Superfund Site Houston, Texas

Community Relations Plan

Updated: February 1999

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
for
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION
and
FEASIBILITY STUDY**

Houston Scrap State Superfund Site
Houston, Harris County, Texas

Updated: February 1999

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Remediation Division
Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
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(Within Texas calls only)

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
for
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION
AND
FEASIBILITY STUDY**

Houston Scrap State Superfund Site
3799 Jensen Drive at Cavalcade
Houston, Texas

Updated: February 1999

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Overview of Community Relations Plan

This community relations plan (CRP) identifies issues of community concern regarding the Houston Scrap state Superfund site, in Houston, Harris County, Texas. It also outlines the anticipated community relations activities to be conducted during each phase of the cleanup at the Houston Scrap site.

The Houston Scrap community relations plan has been prepared to aid the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) in developing a community relations program tailored to the needs of the community affected by the Houston Scrap site. The TNRCC conducts community relations activities to ensure that the local public has input to decisions and access to information about Superfund activities at the Houston Scrap site.

The information in this plan is based primarily on copies of investigative reports and communications for the Houston Scrap site.

Site Profile

A. Site Location and Description:

The Houston Scrap site is located at 3799 Jensen Drive at Cavalcade, within the city limits of Houston. Jensen Drive is west of and parallel to State Highway 59. The site is bordered on the north by Porter Street, on the south by the Bay Street right of way and on the west by Schalker Street. The Southern Pacific Railroad right of way is the east boundary of the site.

Within a mile radius, there are two federal Superfund sites, North Cavalcade and South Cavalcade, both former wood treating facilities. Another state Superfund site, Jensen Drive Scrap, a former scrap salvage facility, at 3603 Jensen Drive, is about a half mile to the south.. The federal Superfund site, Many Diversified Interests (MDI), is a former lead recovery site about 2.8 miles away.

Map coordinates for the Houston Scrap site are Latitude 29°48'03"N and Longitude 95°20'24"W.

The main portion of the site is approximately 18.5 acres. An additional 1.25 acres across Cavalcade Street at the northeast corner, contains the former office building. This area of Jensen Drive is intensely developed with commercial and small industrial facilities. When it is cleaned up, the site will be one of a very few available for industrial development in the commercial/light industrial area.

A maintenance building for Standard Rendering (now known as Darling International, Inc) sits at the northwest corner, while the actual rendering plant is across Schalker Street from the west gate of Houston Scrap. A metal recycling facility, Bodner Metal & Iron, Inc., is across the Bay Street right of way to the south. Betsy Ross Elementary School is located approximately 100 yards to the east of the site across Jensen Drive.

Houston Scrap operated as a rendering plant until metal recycling began in approximately 1976. According to the owners, approximately 50 percent of the company's business involved recycling aluminum and 15 percent involved recycling lead acid batteries. Recovery of various other scrap metals made up the balance. The batteries were stored on-site until the tops were chopped off and the lead plates were removed. The battery casings were stockpiled in mounds.

At the peak of its operation in 1988, Houston Scrap employed about 120 people, according to the executive director's report to the Texas Water Commission. (The owner of Houston Scrap estimated a workforce of 100 in 1986)

At the time Houston Scrap was proposed to the Superfund registry, it was estimated that the site contained about 7,500 cubic yards of used battery casings, scrap metal, used 55-gallon drums, household garbage and about 1,000 used car and truck tires.

After active operations ceased, illegal dumping occurred, and scavengers apparently removed much of the hardware, wiring and fixtures from the buildings.

Extensive testing showed the presence of lead in drainage ditches at the perimeter of the site, as well as near the office, which was located across Cavalcade Street. Sulfuric acid contamination, resulting in low pH soil and surface water, was documented in various areas of the site.

The Houston Scrap site is located in the San Jacinto River Basin. Drainage from the site is to the north and east into Hunting Bayou, which flows approximately 10 miles into the Houston Ship Channel (Buffalo Bayou).

Ground water usage in the vicinity of Houston Scrap (3 mile radius) is generally from wells deeper than 150 feet. There are a few wells, that extend only to between 20 and 75 feet.

Nearby businesses and residences are all currently served by the City of Houston water supply that originates from either a deep well located more than 10 miles from the site, or from a reservoir located more than 15 miles from the site. Future water use is expected to be consistent with the current use.

MEDIA AFFECTED:

Soil

CONTAMINANTS:

Lead, Metals

B. Background and Operating History:

Houston Scrap was the operating business name for Feed Processors, Inc., which leased the land from the owners Barvin Builders Supply, according to the executive director's preliminary report to the Texas Water Commission..

The Barvins operated a rendering facility until about 1976 when they began to recycle metals at the facility. At the time of the executive director's report, the site contained an older and a newer battery processing facility, an aluminum can grinding facility, an aluminum sweat furnace, an aluminum baler, an old hydraulic crushing machine, a large stockpile of battery casings, a machine shop, several storage buildings for various scrap metals and an office building.

According to Bob Barvin, president of the corporation, nearly 50 percent of the company's business was recycling aluminum and 15 percent involved recycling lead acid batteries.

The lead acid batteries were stored on-site until they were processed by having the tops cut off and the lead plates removed.

The lead plates were dumped onto a conveyor which carried them to a waiting truck or roll-off storage bin. Ninety percent of the lead was reportedly shipped to Brazil and 10 percent was sent to Schuylkill Metals in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Schuylkill acts as both a recycler and a manufacturer of lead acid storage batteries.

The plastic battery cases from the process were chipped into small pieces and stored in piles until they were reportedly shipped to K.W. Plastics in Troy, Alabama. Battery casings that were made of ebonite, were also chipped into small pieces, but there was no known economic domestic market for this by-product. The owners claimed that they had a potential foreign buyer for the hard rubber chips when they challenged the state's opinion of the ebonite chips as hazardous waste. Houston Scrap claimed that the hard rubber chips were just another byproduct of the process waiting for a market to be recycled.

Because the company had a history of not keeping records of manifests, it was not possible to determine if there were additional customers for the scrap end-products, or even if those named had actually received any material from Houston Scrap.

In February 23, 1989, correspondence, Bob Barvin, president of Houston Scrap, described how the plastic and rubber battery casings were handled during salvage operations: (Workers were provided with safety clothing and masks, according to Barvin)

Empty rubber casings are placed
by hand into the bucket of a 4-

yard front end loader, while the plastic casings are placed in a former truck body.

When the loader is full, it is taken to the cleaning and grinding area inside the battery salvage building.

Workers take the shells from the loader bucket, and manually clean each one with brushes and compressed air.

When the casing has been cleaned, each one is tossed into the constant running breaker where it is reduced into pieces about the size of one's thumb.

The pieces, or chips, are then transported by screw and conveyor belt to a steel bin holding the finished product.

The material is periodically removed and placed on a BFI dump trailer.

At the time of the executive director's report to the Texas Water Commission, (March 8, 1988) the pile of battery casing chips was 100 feet in diameter and approximately 30 feet high.

Tests indicated the casings were contaminated with sulfuric acid and lead sludge. The mound was exposed to the weather and rain resulting in pools of run-off from the pile that showed signs of battery acid.

The president of the corporation said that the sulfuric acid from the batteries flowed into an underground collection tank and was then pumped into two above-ground stainless steel storage tanks pending transportation and disposal off-site. The tanks were estimated to have a capacity of 5,000 to 6,000 gallons each. Disposal Systems of Deer Park was reported to be one of the companies that removed some of the battery acid to their facility

in Deer Park for disposal. The handling of the sulfuric acid could not be confirmed due to the clutter of debris and machinery in the dimly lit battery processing area. Inspectors noted that vapors from the sulfuric acid were too strong to make a close-up inspection.

As early as 1978 (August 2, 1978) the City of Houston received a complaint that Houston Scrap workers were unloading batteries along Schalker Street and dumping the acid from the batteries on the ground and into a drainage ditch.

June 4, 1979-March 30, 1980, City of Houston Public Health Engineering Bureau recorded additional complaints of Houston Scrap workers using Schalker Street to stack batteries. The complaints included charges that the acid from the batteries was being dumped on the ground and in the drainage ditch. Several Notices of Violation (NOV) and citations were issued to Bob Barvin after soil testing revealed contamination.

July 27, 1981, inspections and sampling were conducted at the site by teams from the Texas Water Commission (TWC), Texas Department of Health (TDH), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the City of Houston. Numerous violations of lead contamination and spills of battery acid were documented.

June 18, 1982, a TWC inspection noted spilling of battery acid and no apparent attempt to correct waste disposal practices.

August 3, 1982, the facility was cited by TWC for disposing of hazardous waste without a permit.

September 3, 1982, Houston Scrap received Solid Waste Registration No. 32498 for storage and disposal of recovered battery acid.

September 17, 1982, TWC inspectors documented continued drainage of battery acid onto the ground of the facility. The case was referred to the Texas Department of Health (TDH).

October 5, 1982, Texas Department of Water Resources receives request for investigation of Gulf Metals Industries waste acid management practices from Bob Barvin, president of Houston Scrap. Barvin reports that Newell Salvage had recently gone out of business and had sold their battery splitting equipment to Gulf Metals Industries, Inc. which has two locations, one on Esperson and a second one on Market Street.

May 26, 1983, TDH inspectors found no records of storage of the Houston Scrap hazardous waste and noted that the site was heavily contaminated with lead and acid.

October 19, 1983, TDH ordered Houston Scrap to comply with hazardous waste regulations. Compliance didn't happen. TDH gave the facility more time to comply and still

there was no compliance.

June 1, 1984, the matter was referred to the Texas Attorney General's office.

July 3, 1984, the City of Houston obtained an agreed temporary injunction against Houston Scrap.

September 5, 1984, Texas Department of Health, Texas Air Control Board and City of Houston joined in a compliance-with-order inspection.

October 19, 1984, City of Houston filed a motion for contempt, naming Feed Processors, Inc., dba Houston Scrap.

May 31, 1985, the 189th District Court of Harris County issued a final judgement and permanent injunction (No. 84-24019) against Houston Scrap setting forth specific orders and deadlines to clean up the site. The judgement ordered containment and clean-up of contamination at the facility. Additionally, Houston Scrap was ordered to properly dispose of all wastes from the clean-up and normal operations. State and city environmental agencies were also ordered to accept a total of \$15,000 in settlement of all fines that had been levied against Houston Scrap prior to the date of the order.

The court also ruled that Interfirst Bank East of Houston, holder of two notes totaling \$571,000 against Houston Scrap, could not use them as a lien on the real property of Houston Scrap, and could not foreclose on the property. The company hired McClelland Engineering to coordinate clean up.

July 16, 1985, Houston Scrap, through its legal counsel, claimed compliance with the terms of the court orders, as far as off-site cleanup requirements were concerned.

November 27, 1985, McClelland Engineering reported no significant compliance with the final judgement. Inspections by City of Houston and Texas Water Commission noted continuing violations while Houston Scrap continued its operations.

May 29, 1986, Feed Processors, Inc. dba Houston Scrap filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy (Filing No 86-04572-H2-11), which allowed the company to continue operations while working out a plan to deal with its creditors. The debtor's plan was not confirmed until August 30, 1991.

June 1, 1986, McClelland Engineering, which had been hired to coordinate clean up at the site to bring it into conformance with the orders of the court, dropped Houston Scrap as a client due to unpaid fees.

July 28, 1986, after all deadlines specified in the May 31, 1985 final judgement and permanent injunction had passed, the City of Houston and the Texas Attorney General's

office, proposed a joint draft for a contempt of court decision for Houston Scrap's failure to comply with all of the requirements of the court order. The contempt of court motion, used the Houston Scrap legal counsel's July 16, 1985 documentation as part of the admission of the failure to comply with the order.

May 12, 1987, results of tests of the pool of standing water near the battery casing stockpile showed a pH of less than 1.00 (extremely corrosive). Tests of soil in the city drainage ditch at the Schalker entrance to the site showed high lead readings. Also noted, was that surface areas near the office and the Southern Pacific Railroad right of way had been covered with concrete chips, in violation of the court order.

October 6, 1987, a U.S. EPA field investigation team, representatives of the state and the city of Houston, met with Houston Scrap owner Bob Barvin at the site to confirm that the site was being operated in violation of the court order

October 16, 1987, a legal notice was published in the *Texas Register*, proposing the site to the state Superfund registry, and announcing that a public meeting to receive comments would be held at the Pasadena Convention Center on November 19.

October 21, 1987, Texas Water Commission notified Feed Processors, Inc. dba Houston Scrap and Barvin Builders Supply, Houston Scrap by certified mail, return receipt requested, of the intent to include the facility on the state Superfund registry; that Feed Processors, Inc., dba Houston Scrap, would be identified as a party responsible for contamination at the site and that the Superfund designation would give the state authority to contract for cleanup and assess the costs to the responsible party.

October 24, 1987, Bob Barvin and Joe Barvin as representatives of Barvin Builders Supply, Feed Processors, Inc. and Houston Scrap, signed return receipts for the certified notices from the Texas Water Commission.

November 10, 1987, Houston Scrap's legal counsel challenged inclusion of the facility on the state Superfund registry on the basis that the site was under the control of the 189th District Court in Harris County and the subject of a court-ordered judgement to which the state had been an agreeing party. He also said Houston Scrap had spent \$250,000 to date, attempting to comply with the cleanup orders.

January 22, 1988, Houston Scrap appeared on the list of state Superfund sites.

February 22, 1988, EPA representative Robert Ryan and staff from the Houston Public Health Engineering Bureau, visited the Houston Scrap site. This was the first visit by an official from the EPA

March 8, 1988, the report of the executive director of the Texas Water Commission

spelled out specific responsibilities and index dates for clean up of the Houston Scrap site to be performed by Houston Scrap.

September 27, 1988, staff from the Deer Park District 7 office of Texas Water Commission observed soil sampling conducted by the City of Houston at the Houston Scrap facility. A laboratory problem forced a repeat of the sampling.

November 23, 1988, City of Houston collected soil samples at the Houston Scrap facility and reported that analysis showed concentration of lead that was as much as 600 times above the extraction process toxicity (EPT) test limit of 5.0 mg/l, that qualifies the contamination as "characteristically hazardous waste."

December 2, 1988, Houston Scrap stopped processing batteries; but was continuing to accept aluminum cans for processing. The company was scraping the recycling building, and had reduced the size of the ebonite battery casing chips by about one third.

March 2, 1989, TWC inspected the Houston Scrap battery chipping and disposal operation. The battery chips had not been tested for waste classification, nor was the waste manifested. Tests showed lead contamination exceeded safe levels.

June 29, 1989, the Texas Water Commission modified the drafts of an agreed administrative order to incorporate concerns of the property owners and Houston Scrap's legal counsel in an effort to finalize negotiations. The modified agreed administrative order required Houston Scrap to provide timely, detailed reports on cleanup efforts. Negotiations were unsuccessful and the final order was never issued.

January 15, 1990 the Chapter 11 bankruptcy case for Feed Processors, Inc. dba Houston Scrap (Filing No 86-04572-H2-11), which allowed the company to continue operations while working out a plan to deal with its creditors, was converted to a Chapter 7 and the site officially became inactive and qualified for Superfund action. The trustee was authorized to dispose of nonexempt property or abandon all property considered burdensome to the estate.

January 19, 1990, U.S. Bankruptcy Judge R.F. Wheless, Jr., revoked the order of conversion to Chapter 7, continuing the liability of the property and the owners.

September 30, 1990, because Houston Scrap was still carrying on activities at the site, Superfund referred the site back to the non-Superfund Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program.. The site was not removed from the Superfund registry.

August 24, 1992, RCRA enforcement, and representatives from TWC enforcement and legal divisions and the Office of the Attorney General, met with Houston Scrap's attorney to discuss the contempt judgement against Houston Scrap and halting all operations at the

site.

February 15, 1993, City of Houston re-sampled three areas of the Betsy Ross School playground. All samples revealed concentrations of lead posed no actionable hazard.

March 23, 1993, a City of Houston inspector was told by Joe Barvin that he was not responsible for any waste material violations because the city and the state had seized the property from him. The case was referred to the Houston district attorney's office.

April 6, 1993, with all RCRA enforcement options exhausted, the Texas Attorney General's office requested that the site be transferred back to the Superfund program.

April 23, 1993 the TWC Superfund program requested that the U.S. EPA evaluate the site to see if it would be eligible for a federally-funded emergency removal action.

August 5, 1993, the district attorney's office issued an opinion that the property had not been seized. Mr. Barvin was issued six municipal court citations and four violation notices

October 12, 1993, the TNRCC project team for Houston Scrap conducted an on-site inspection/visit to map plans for the emergency removal action.

November 9, 1993, Mr. Barvin again refused to accept responsibility for the property. He was issued eight additional City of Houston citations.

March 9, 1994, \$1,424,000 was allocated by the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission for a perimeter fence and cleanup of hazardous waste and other debris at the Houston Scrap site.

May 12, 1994, a public meeting was held at the Kashmere Gardens Branch Library in Houston to receive comments on the proposed interim removal action.

August 22, 1994, the remedial investigation / feasibility study was begun.

January 28, 1996, an immediate removal action consolidated and removed the debris from the site. The removal included the tearing down of structures that would pose a danger to the cleanup crews, consolidating the approximately 1,000 tires inside one of the metal buildings, and arranging for transport of the household garbage to the municipal landfill.

February 10, 1997, the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission filed a lien for \$957,841.49 against the Houston Scrap property, seeking to recover cumulative cleanup costs and expenses associated with the removal action at the site.

May 19, 1997, the final report was approved, marking completion of the remedial

investigation / feasibility study phase.

June 13, 1997, a legal notice was published in the *Texas Register*, announcing a public meeting August 12, 1997, to receive public comment on the proposed cleanup alternative.

June 15, 1997, legal notices were published in the *Houston Chronicle* and the *Katy Times*, announcing a public meeting August 12, 1997, to receive public comment on the proposed cleanup alternative.

August 12, 1997, a public meeting was held at the Kashmere Gardens Branch Library in Houston to receive comments on the proposed cleanup alternative, which was excavation, consolidation of the piles and cover with a cap, then backfill of the excavation area with clean soil.

June 6, 1998-September 9, 1998, the contractor removed contaminated soil from the site and replaced it with clean soil.

September 30, 1998, remediation work was given a final inspection.

Community Profile

The Houston Scrap Superfund site is located slightly north of midtown Houston, inside the I-610 Loop and within a small industrial / commercial area. Interstate 59 and a rail yard create east and west buffers between the site and the nearest residential neighborhood, which is a quarter west of the site.

Standard Rendering, the operating name for an animal processing plant owned by Darling Delaware, Inc., is west of the site across Schalker Drive and between the street and a second railroad right of way. It has since become known as Darling International, Inc. North and south barriers are Porter Street and the Bay Street right of way.

At the north edge of the site, fronting on Jensen Drive, there is a truck and trailer body shop. To the south, there is an automobile salvage business. To the east of the site, across Jensen Drive, there is a truck and tractor mechanical service, a bank and an elementary school..

The City of Houston is governed by a mayor and a 14-member council. The city is divided into nine council districts, each represented by a specific council member. The five other members of the council are elected on an at-large basis. The Houston Scrap site is within District H, the specific area served by Councilman Felix Fraga.

At the county level, the site is in Harris County Precinct 1 served by Commissioner El Franco Lee.

At the state level, the Houston Scrap state Superfund site is in House District 142 served by State Representative Harold V. Dutton. State Senator Rodney Ellis' District 13 covers the site and the surrounding area.

The proposed remedial action document prepared by TNRCC in May 1997 used 1990 Census data to describe the neighborhood surrounding the site:

Total population of the census tract in which the site is located is 615 persons living in 245 housing units.

18 percent of the total population is younger than 10 years of age, and 26 percent is 55 years old or older.

A church is located approximately one quarter of a

mile to the west.

There is a park about three quarters of a mile west of the site.

The site is located close to the edge of State Representative District 142, the U.S. Bureau of Census statistical block, the city council wards and the county Central Appraisal District quadrant dividers, meaning that demographic information would have to be extrapolated from two or more adjoining districts, with little assurance that there would be a close representation to the actual area involved.

However, Houston Independent School District (HISD) attendance zones overlap all of the above political divisions. Computer operators in the HISD demographics section, were able to identify specific population profiles within a focused one-mile radius of the site, making it easier to extrapolate education, income and real estate values that become diffused when they are blended into each of the other areas mentioned earlier.

The Houston ISD population and economic figures, combined with a site visit, lend support to conclusions that there is a strong indication - albeit not a direct link - that those potentially impacted population groups in the immediate area of the Houston Scrap state Superfund site account for the lower education, economic, family and housing value numbers that show up in larger, regional databases.

The census figures for the Houston ISD sub-group show about an equal amount of the population (10.9 percent) to be in the 5 years old and under category and the over 65 age group (8.7 percent). Approximately 19 percent of the population of the sub-group is of school age.

And, while the average number of persons per household is consistent with the state average (2.8 percent vs 2.7 percent), the Houston Scrap area statistics tabulate almost twice the state average of single parent families. In the area, single parent families account for 41.5 percent of the families with children category.

It follows then, that nearly 57 percent of the homes are occupied by renters, nearly 50 percent greater than the state average.

With nearly 30 percent of the households with annual income less than \$10,000, the numbers show that 30.8 percent of the population is classified as living in poverty, with 37 percent receiving some sort of public assistance, either Social Security or public assistance. The Houston school district targeted analysis of the one-mile area shows a high number of students living in the area are eligible for subsidized meal programs (breakfast and/or lunch).

While school enrollment figures deviate only slightly from statewide averages, the area shows a nearly 50 percent above the norm in high school dropout rates, which also impacts the totals advanced education for the 25 and under population with less than 10 percent obtaining college degrees, compared to a statewide average of 20 percent.

Consistent with earlier data, unemployment among residents of the area closest to the industrial/commercial section of Jensen Drive is nearly double the state average.

Community Involvement

There have been four community meetings regarding the Houston Scrap site since the initial meeting November 19, 1987, regarding the site's proposed listing on the state Superfund registry.

EPA representative Robert Ryan and staff from the Houston Public Health Engineering office, visited the Houston Scrap site on February 22, 1988.. This was the first visit by an official from the EPA

The first meeting was held at the city's 5th Ward Multi-Service Center on October 30, 1990.

On May 12, 1994, public comment was invited on a proposed interim removal action conducted by TNRCC. Six people signed the register sheet for the public meeting at the Eva Alice McCrane Branch Library, site of the records repository.

Five interested citizens/ responsible party representatives attended a public meeting August 12, 1997, at the Kashmere Gardens Branch Library, 5411 Pardee St. to hear a report on the proposed cleanup alternative which was excavation, transport off-site and disposal.

TNRCC representatives Barbara Ferguson and Louis Rogers met with students of Mrs. Dee Dee Box, science magnet coordinator, and other teachers at the Betsy Ross Elementary School on April 14, 1994 to explain good environmental practices.

At least one citizen call was logged on August 22, 1994, from a nearby resident who was concerned that the lack of a fence on the north side of the site was allowing people to dispose of household garbage at the site.

Specific Objectives of the Community Relations Program

Responsibilities of Community Relations Liaison:

A.Maintain open communications between the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, Harris County, City of Houston, state and federal officials and concerned citizens.

B.Continue to expand the mailing list to include additional agencies, organizations, and residents that are interested in the project.

C.Provide a central information contact from whom interested parties can receive information on site activities, project status, and study results.

D.Provide citizens, involved agencies, elected officials, and the media with accurate, timely information concerning the scope, progress, and findings of site-related activities by issuing press releases and conducting community meetings.

E.By telephone, written correspondence and attending public meetings, interested parties can make inquiries to ensure communication.

F.Brief field teams on community relations issues before performing on-site investigations.

G.Provide all information, especially technical findings, in a language that is understandable to the general public and in a form useful to interested citizens and elected officials through the preparation of fact sheets and news releases, when major findings become available during project phases.

H.Monitor community concerns and information requirements as the project progresses by monitoring the community response to news releases and community meetings.

I.Modify the community relations plan as changes in community attitudes and needs occur and maintain accuracy

during different project phases.

Community Relations Techniques

A. Project Status Briefings for State and Local officials- To periodically inform, State and Local officials of project developments over the course of the program during the investigations, findings and as project developments occur.

B. Project Status Briefings for community groups and concerned citizens (may include public meetings, if needed) - To periodically inform the general community of significant project developments and findings; to respond to inquiries accordingly and incorporate local concerns into the decision making process as appropriate.

C. Press releases/Press conferences - To periodically inform the general community of project status, i.e. significant changes or developments related to schedule, scope, and/or objectives.

D. Project Mailing List - To provide the means through which press releases, project status reports and other significant communications can be distributed to concerned groups and individuals.

E. Public Consultations - Conduct informal meetings (if needed) with residents. To provide an opportunity for affected residents to express any concerns and to make inquiries to insure effective two-way communication.

F. Program Document Repositories - To maintain easily accessible repositories through which the public may review project outputs. The public will be periodically informed of the availability of project documents and the location of repositories via techniques A thru D.

G. Revise CRP - To reflect changes in site activities or local concerns. After the Remedy Selection Document (RSD) has been issued, the CRP will be revised to address

implementation of the selected remedial action alternative.

Elected Officials

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Houston News Media

Houston Chronicle
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Program Document Repositories

Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission

Central Records

12100 Park 35 Circle

Building D North Entrance

Austin, TX 78753

Phone 1-800/633-9363 (Ask for Ext 2920)

(Toll free for Texas calls only)

512/239-2920

8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday

Eva Alice McCrane Kashmere Gardens Library

5411 Pardee St

Houston, Texas 77026

Phone 713/674-8461

Noon - 9:00 p.m. Monday and Thursday

10:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m. Tuesday

10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. Wednesday, Friday and Saturday

Copies of Public Notices